

TO TIBERIAS BY
THE JERUSALEM POST
MODERN TAXIS
Tel Aviv 3114 Jerusalem 3114 Tel. 3114 Tel. 3114

SUNDAY
JANUARY 13, 1952

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 40 PRUTA
VOL. XXVIII, No. 7139

Folding Bed
ONEG
FOLDING FURNITURE

Marginal Column By "COMMENTATOR"

It might be too early to deliver final judgment on last week's incidents, but a few observations of a general character can be made now. Mr. Begin's comeback to active politics (to put it mildly) had a startling resemblance to similar attempts made by Mr. Louis in the United States last year. The gallant efforts of the heavyweights boxer to regain first place in the field were not crowned with success; but with his creditors and the Commissioner of Income Tax demanding a few hundred thousand dollars he had no other way out. It has been suggested that Mr. Begin's financial position is no less critical. Of the former underground fighter, many of the more worthy had left both party and politics, and the success of the General Zionists in the last elections had made Herut somewhat superfluous. Stories of the party's earlier activities, its railway robberies and other heroic activities were beginning to pall, and there was nothing to keep the boys together. Something had to be done, and done quickly. Just then the reparations issue came up, and for Mr. Begin, urgently searching for something to rally the masses, it was not a bad issue at all. But unfortunately for him it was not quite good enough.

Mr. Begin might have been optimistic as a result of the successes of extreme right-wing parties in neighboring countries, and of the indisputable fact that the politically immature sector of the population in this country has considerably increased during the past three years. However, this is not Italy in 1922; the army has no love for Mr. Begin and in this country there will be no "march on Rome." As far as Mr. Joe Louis is concerned, this appears to be the end of the story. It is not a demonstration of the local Chinese. We need not advise Mr. Begin; he must know what is best for him.

THE representatives of Mr. Begin acted with remarkable restraint. Being unilaterally opposed to the government, they nevertheless realized the awkwardness of their position. They did not like their fellow-fighters, and wisely decided that this was not the issue on which to make a decisive stand.

THE Communists on the other hand demonstrated their usual zeal and their low political IQ. They published slogans identical with those of Herut, made similar speeches and organized rival demonstrations. Not until it was too late, did they realize that they had been led by the nose. When the Prime Minister spoke about the Fascist-Communist alliance, they were terribly offended.

"As is well known," they claimed, "we Communists oppose individual terror as a matter of principle." Whether this is well known or not, is a debatable point, but in any case Monday's incidents were clearly not "individual terror" but the very opposite: "spontaneous mass action" in the best bookish style. For the Communists the odd thing was that the incident was organized by the wrong people. Nevertheless, not unlike the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt and similar groups in Persia, Mr. Begin's young fighters fulfilled a very "progressive" function, as far as the "partisans of peace" are concerned. The question we have asked before, which has become even more topical now is: when all the extreme right-wing leaders in Egypt and Syria have suddenly become loyal and progressive fighters for peace, and against imperialism, why not include Mr. Begin, who emphatically denies any fascist leanings, into the fold of the fellow-travelers?

It has been an exciting week, and hardly anybody paid attention to what has been going on abroad: governments have fallen in France and Belgium. Mr. Churchill has seen the American President, and the brave captain of the "Flying Enterprise" was fished out of the sea as his ship went down.

Jerusalem, January 13.

Persia Demands Britain Close All Consulates

TEHERAN, Saturday. — Iran tonight told Britain to close all her consulates in Iran within ten days. The order was given in a note delivered to the British Embassy here.

The note reiterated Iranian charges that British officials have interfered in Iran's domestic affairs.

Six British consulates are affected. It is not certain immediately whether the consular section of the British Embassy here would come under the order. The Consulate general in the southern Iranian cities of Bushire, Kermanshah, Kermanshah and Shiraz, and in Meshed and Tabriz near the Soviet-Iranian border.

Reports from Washington said U.S. officials were surprised and concerned by Iran's action. Officials felt the order would further complicate efforts to settle the explosive Anglo-Iranian dispute, after the Iranian side had just started a new attempt to bring the two sides together. Both Britain and Iran had earlier expressed interest in the Bank's approach to the problem.

Indo-China High Commissioner Dead

PARIS, Saturday (Reuters). — General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny, French High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, died yesterday. He was 62. It is believed that General Etienne Jean Valluy, aged 53, will probably succeed General de Lattre.

France will confer on General de Lattre the two highest honors the Republic can bestow, the posthumous rank of Marshal of France and a state funeral.

Both French and Vietnamese authorities agree that his death came at a critical moment in the war against the Chinese in Indo-China. General de Lattre consistently argued for making Indo-China, like Korea, an allied front and not a solely French responsibility, preventing France from increasing her fighting strength in Europe without serious economic difficulties.

Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny

PREMIER DESIGNATE APPOINTED IN BELGIUM
BRUSSELS, Saturday (Reuters). — King Baudouin today asked the outgoing Finance Minister, M. Jean Van Houtte, to form a new Government to replace M. Joseph Pholien's Cabinet, which resigned last Wednesday.

It has been an exciting week, and hardly anybody paid attention to what has been going on abroad: governments have fallen in France and Belgium. Mr. Churchill has seen the American President, and the brave captain of the "Flying Enterprise" was fished out of the sea as his ship went down.

B'not Ya'akov Bridge Shaky

TIBERIAS, Saturday. — The B'not Ya'akov Bridge, near 30 kilometers south of the Huleh and scene of the Israel-Syrian MAC meetings, is in danger of collapse under the pressure of the rain-swollen Jordan.

The high waters are undermining the old Turkish foundations, on which the present Bailey Bridge was built in 1948 after Syrian forces evacuated Mishmar Hayarden in accordance with the armistice agreement. Already shaking alarmingly the foundations urgently need reinforcement. This would necessitate shutting the recently-built dam near Khoury Grove, a part of the Huleh drainage plan — a step requiring permission of U.N. observers. The observers, who act on instructions from U.N. headquarters, have not, so far, agreed to the dam's being closed.

Rocks in the Jordan's old bed were blasted for several hours under U.N. supervision on Friday to provide an outlet for the high waters that have gathered in the new bed. Bulldozers and cranes are now clearing the rocks.

The bridge was blown up by the Hagannah in the famous "Night of the Bridges" in 1948 and again during the War of Independence. Near the bridge are the ruins of ancient Roman bridge, which was part of the Via Maris highway to Alexandria.

Rain is still falling in Galilee and all streams are filled, with many in danger of overflowing. The Huleh swamp is also spreading to an unprecedented extent. Mount Atzion was covered with snow on Friday.

Heavy snowfall is reported in Amman, Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron, "Palestine," the Old City and the Old City and Ramallah and Hebron were impassable due to the snow, the paper adds.

YOUTH DROWNED

REHOVOT, Saturday. — Abraham Givon, 18, of Shabam village in Galilee was drowned in a flooded wadi near Lydda on Thursday afternoon. He came to Ahiasa village on a visit and in trying to cross a nearby wadi was carried away by the stream. His body has not yet been found.

(See Mazar, Page 4, Col. 2.)

Russia Changes A-Bomb Stand

PARIS, Saturday (UP). — The Soviet Union changed its U.N. atomic position today by formally proposing a ban on the atomic bomb to go into effect when a complete control system is fully in operation. The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, also told the U.N. that Russia has now dropped her objections to continuing in the inspection, so long as the inspection machinery did not interfere in the internal affairs of states.

The change in Soviet policy, which appeared far-reaching at first glance, was announced by Mr. Vyshinsky at a meeting of the Political Committee today.

Mr. Ernest Gross, the U.S. delegate, promptly told the Committee that the U.S. would certainly not "sit up all night laughing" at the new Soviet proposal. Mr. Gross said the U.S. would give careful study to see if it constituted an advance, and if it did, would welcome it.

Mr. Vyshinsky made his new proposal at the end of a far-ranging two-hour speech wherein he proposed that "all — and I stress all — foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea." The U.S. press has indicated that North Korean territory, of interest to the Americans, is rich in tungsten resources. Is that what the American monopolies are interested in, because they are short of it? he asked.

Mr. Vyshinsky proposed June 1, 1952, as the time-limit for the drafting of treaties embodying his new formula for banning the atom bomb. Mr. Gross suggested, however, that the Russians should have made their proposal before the newly-created U.N. Disarmament Commission, which will get to work here within four weeks.

Reject Right Back

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuters). — The U.S. has rejected the new Soviet proposal claiming that it was financing subversive activities in Europe against the Soviets.

Turkey Gets Largest U.S. Military Grant

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuters). — The largest release to date of Marshall plan counterpart funds for military activities was announced today by the Mutual Security Agency.

The release provided the Turkish Government with \$165,240,000 Turkish lira, equivalent of \$58.5 million, to finance an expansion of its military programme.

Counterpart funds consist of local currencies deposited by governments to match aid given by the U.S., and may be spent within each country by mutual agreement with the U.S.

Officials said the release of the Turkish lira counterpart fund would contribute significantly to Turkey's rapidly growing military potential.

Truce Teams Again Confer in Vain

PANMUNJOM, Saturday (Reuters). — The U.N. and Communist truce delegates made no progress today in discussions on armistice supervision.

Major-General Howard M. Turner, U.N. delegate, said afterwards: "We continue to press for expression from their side on their intent with regard to airfields. They will not give us a clear answer. So we reconvene tomorrow." This means that the Communists still claim the right to build airfields during an armistice.

The prisoners subcommittee also reported no progress at today's meeting. The U.N. Command said the Communists insisted on the return by force of all Communist prisoners of war held by the Allies. A free choice for individual prisoners on both sides was unacceptable to the Communist negotiators.

Carlsen Gets A Hero's Welcome

FALMOUTH, Saturday (Reuters). — A stocky man in blue beret and blue raincoat stepped ashore here yesterday, Captain Kurt Carlsen was on land again, for the first time in 13 days, after his vain struggle since December 26 to save the Flying Enterprise.

The Danish-born American shipper was obviously very bewildered by the hero's welcome that awaited him.

Bands played, sirens shrieked, flags flew, crowds cheered and prayers were sung. It was Mr. Carlsen's day. It was plain the intrepid captain would have sooner been on the deck of his crazily tilting ship, braving the fury of the Atlantic.

Talal Visits Egypt After Syria, Lebanon

King Talal, the Queen of Jordan and their two sons arrived yesterday at Alexandria on board an Italian ship, en route to Italy for a month's recreation. Talal rejected an invitation of the Egyptian Government to come ashore for an official reception.

King Talal had left Amman on Thursday, via Damascus, to Beirut where his ship was detained in port for 24 hours due to a storm.

In Damascus he was given a warm public reception and was welcomed by Col. Adib Shukri and the Chief of the State, Col. Fawzi Sali.

British Employ Tanks in Clash At Tel El Kebir

ISMAILIA, Saturday (Reuters). — British heavy tanks went into action at Tel El Kebir this afternoon, after several hours of fighting between Egyptian terrorists and men of a Guards brigade.

British H.Q. announced that two British soldiers were wounded in the morning fighting, one seriously, correcting earlier reports of one soldier had been killed and three wounded.

The two wounded were members of a four-man patrol of the Cameron Highlanders, blown up by a mine while searching the railway tracks for mines.

The blowing of the mine began the fighting which went on for hours without any break.

The terrorists, faced with heavy machineguns and rifles, opened fire on the patrol. It was not immediately clear whether this happened before or after the mine exploded.

Fighting increased after the arrival of reinforcements, two companies of Coldstream Guards.

The Coldstreamers deployed across the Suezwater Canal to the south bank, near the terrorist positions. They were reported to be using heavy weapons against the Egyptians, presumably heavy mortars and machineguns.

A train which was approaching Tel El Kebir station was able to pull back to a level crossing, where it was guarded by a block manned by Cameron Highlanders.

The British tanks, believed to be 52-ton Centurions, took up positions overlooking the railway marshalling yards in the town, protecting the infantry.

A British spokesman said earlier reports of an explosion beneath an army train, injuring the driver, had been found incorrect.

Large-scale attacks against British troops and installations may be expected any time now, staff officers at General Erskine's H.Q. believed tonight.

Today's battle lent support to the feeling of military observers that the situation is deteriorating daily. Terrorists, using villages near the main highways by night, are becoming bolder and more skilful in the timing and execution of their operations.

Observers tonight said that gangs led by students from Cairo had been filtering into the Canal zone.

Israel Asks U.N. To Save 2 Iraq Jews

PARIS, Saturday. — Israel has appealed to the President of the U.N. General Assembly, Dr. Louis Padilla Nervo, to ask the Iraqi Government to commute death sentences passed on two youths for crimes said to have been carried out at "Israel's instigation."

A letter from Mr. Abba Eban, Israel's permanent representative at the U.N., to Dr. Nervo said that on November 5, 1950, the Second High Court in Baghdad passed the death sentence on Shalom Saleh Shalom and Yusuf Ibrahim Baari for alleged offences not involving the loss of human life.

Mr. Eban stated that the charges were groundless, but said his appeal did not relate to the charges or the trials, but to the question of clemency.

Mr. Roger Baldwin, Chairman of the Board of the International League for the Rights of Man, in a letter to the Iraqi Minister to the U.N. said that if the death sentences on the two Iraqi Jews in Baghdad were carried out, "it would shock the conscience of the civilized world."

Mr. Baldwin said that information from Iraqi sources showed that the two men, who were accused of throwing a bomb at the U.N. Information Centre in Baghdad, had been convicted under a process contrary to Iraqi law, the said sources being unable to pay for a long time. In the past, he continued, the balance of evidence showed favoring Israel, and now, apparently, the refugees and other Arabs are again expected by the Communists to give up their rights in favor of Israel.

Mr. Baldwin next assured the assembly that neither Palestine nor the Moslem brethren were ever by anti-Semitic feelings. The issue was purely political and not religious, he said. The Arabs were being asked to recognize what was

Israel Asks Good Offices Group to Supplant P.C.C.

Ad Hoc Committee Hears 14 Speakers

PARIS, Saturday. — Israel today submitted a draft resolution embodying its views on the P.C.C. report and suggestions for the future. The first half of the resolution expresses appreciation for P.C.C. efforts to promote a peaceful settlement between the two parties, but takes note of Paragraph 87, able to fulfill its mandate, and therefore should be discontinued. The second half states that primary responsibility for reaching a settlement devolves on the governments concerned and that the U.N. should facilitate such agreement by pacific means.

It then resolves to establish a U.N. Good Offices Committee, embodying the same membership as the P.C.C., at U.N. headquarters in New York, available to both parties at their request to assist them achieve a settlement.

The resolution was introduced at the close of Mr. Abba Eban's second major address before the Ad Hoc Political Committee's sixth meeting on the Palestine question. Mr. Eban's hour-long extemporaneous rebuttal of Arab arguments made the deepest impression and was listened to intently by all delegates.

After Mr. Eban's address the Committee adjourned until Monday, when the Syrian and Soviet delegates are due to speak.

Eban's Rebuttal at U.N.

PARIS, Saturday. — Israel today submitted a draft resolution embodying its views on the P.C.C. report and suggestions for the future. The first half of the resolution expresses appreciation for P.C.C. efforts to promote a peaceful settlement between the two parties, but takes note of Paragraph 87, able to fulfill its mandate, and therefore should be discontinued. The second half states that primary responsibility for reaching a settlement devolves on the governments concerned and that the U.N. should facilitate such agreement by pacific means.

It then resolves to establish a U.N. Good Offices Committee, embodying the same membership as the P.C.C., at U.N. headquarters in New York, available to both parties at their request to assist them achieve a settlement.

The resolution was introduced at the close of Mr. Abba Eban's second major address before the Ad Hoc Political Committee's sixth meeting on the Palestine question. Mr. Eban's hour-long extemporaneous rebuttal of Arab arguments made the deepest impression and was listened to intently by all delegates.

After Mr. Eban's address the Committee adjourned until Monday, when the Syrian and Soviet delegates are due to speak.

Holy Places

Mr. Eban stated that religion been injected in this debate, and stressed that Israel joined the others in seeking methods establishing international supervision of Holy Places, but no results are possible owing to no international boundaries. He said, "The main concentration of Holy Places is in the West Bank of the Jordan, and the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable to supervise. It is impossible to supervise the Holy Places of Omar and Christ's tomb, his outside Israel's territory and an appeal should be made to Jordan, not Israel. But it is those Holy Places placed under international supervision that Israel is unable

Hadassah
WELCOMES YOU
TO ISRAEL
Tel. AVIV. 3939
HAIFA 4878
HADASSAH CLUB FOR
OVERSEAS VISITORS

Social & Personal

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Moshe Shapira, will leave for the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, in reply to Mr. Acheson's letter of appreciation following the death of Dr. Harry G. Bennett, Point Four Director.

Telegrams of congratulation were sent by the Hebrew University to Dr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Zaiman Schatzman, who were awarded the Israel Prize in Literature last week.

The Israel Minister and Mrs. Eliaz gave a luncheon party on Monday at the Israel Legation in London to honor Dr. Ben Gurion and Mr. Zaiman Schatzman, who were awarded the Israel Prize in Literature last week.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Moshe Shapira, visited Ramle on Thursday and was received by Mayor P. Melamed, the District Commissioner, and city authorities.

The Minister of Agriculture and Development, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and the Deputy Minister, Mr. Moshe Shapira, last week visited the Soil Conservation Department, the Veterinary Institute, and the Plant Protection Department of the Ministry.

Mr. Yehuda Zvi Aronson, the Israel Legation in Turkey, has arrived on a brief visit.

Deaf Primus and her troupe of dancers gave their first performance in the Ohel Shalom in Tel Aviv last night.

The violinist Gary Renardy, after a series of concerts with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra and four solo recitals, has left by ship for a concert tour of Switzerland.

Mr. Yehuda Zvi Aronson, the Israel Legation in Turkey, has arrived on a brief visit.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

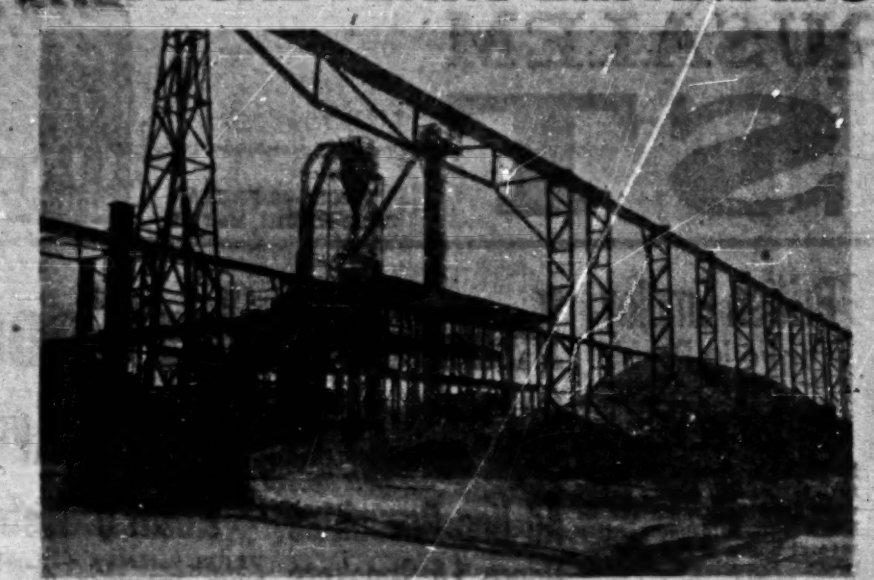
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., delivered a great lecture under the auspices of the Hebrew University.

CHEMICAL PLANT EXPANDING



POST Reporter
HAIFA, Saturday. — The first stage has been completed of a project which will develop a nucleus for the country's chemical industries and will also assure a local supply of sulphur — now in extremely short supply and dependent on imports from abroad.

Founded in 1946 as a basic chemical industry, Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., which started production in 1949, is now expanding its plant on a 600-dunam site in the Bay-side area of Haifa. When its expansion programme is completed — by 1954 — most of the site will be covered by installations and stores. By that time it will be one of the largest single industrial units in the country, employing some 200 workers, 180 mechanics for maintenance duties and a 100-man staff of chemists, technicians and clerks.

Huge Construction
Nearly 800 building workers will be engaged in constructing the new units. A large part of the equipment needed has already arrived in the country. Expansion is being planned by the Chemical Construction Corporation which is sending eight engineers to the spot.

When the plant is completed, investment in the company will total over IL5,600,000 which includes the equivalent of \$7,000,000 in foreign currency. Present authorized share capital is IL2m. and the U.S. Export-Import Bank is providing the Company with \$5,500,000.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

The company's shares are held jointly by the Palestine Potash Ltd., the Palestine Economic Corporation, P.I.C.A. Africa Palestine Investment Ltd., South Africa Joint Enterprise Ltd., Hamashbir Hamerkazi and the Government.

By June, the Company will extract sulphur which constitutes 20 per cent of the raw material needed in acid production, from pyrites, to be imported from Cyprus and Greece, with whom a six-year contract has already been signed. Supplies of pyrites are plentiful and will solve the sulphuric acid problem. (From waste the Vulcan Company plans to extract iron ore.

REPARATIONS ISSUE UNDER FIRE

The pros and cons of the German reparations issue, as well as the events connected with the discussion in the Knesset, are presented by contributors to Friday's press.

Hujs and Housing
"Davar" (Histadrut) comments on the Jewish Agency's project to house the new immigrants in wooden huts instead of tents. The paper says that hitherto immigrants were transferred to permanent stone houses, within two to three years. Now they will have to wait five or six years. Arrangements should therefore be made, the paper says, to give every family a plot to grow vegetables or to keep chickens, a few goats or a cow. In our present difficult supply situation such an arrangement would be of considerable economic importance, the paper concludes.

Grocers and Seamen
"Al Hamishmar" on the other hand criticizes Government's appeasement of the grocers, who had threatened to strike on Wednesday. The striking seamen had to face the whole Government apparatus, while the grocers are appeased at once, and at the cost of the entire population. The paper says that 50 per cent of those gainfully employed in this country are listed somewhere or other as merchants. There are 25,000 retailers in the country, or one to every sixty persons. Taking into consideration that in addition some 20 per cent of the population are organized in consumer cooperatives, the Government should attempt to change the situation in this respect. While it might be quite true, "Al Hamishmar" asserts, that there are grocers who do not earn the necessary minimum, an increase in their profits, however, will not help in the long run for the simple reason that there are too many of them. The number of those employed in this trade should be halved, "Al Hamishmar" proposes, for the rest productive work should be found in industry and agriculture.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

"Haboker" deals with private building in Israel, and says that many promises by the Government to encourage private building have not been kept. The paper criticizes the statement by a spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry who declared that the "de luxe" building in the cities was luxury, while the "popular

building scheme" was not "Haboker" says that this and similar statements were mainly motivated by party considerations. It expresses the fear that private builders will be discriminated against, and mentions the Government's attempts to monopolize the "collective sector" the building of flats for new immigrants from Western countries.

STATE OF ISRAEL

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

AMARONI PRIZE FOR CITRUS STUDY
The family of the late Mr. Ben Zion Amaroni has entrusted to the Research Council of Israel a fund of IL 200 to be awarded as an annual prize for a suitable paper on a research investigation concerned with the technology of citrus products. This prize, which will bear the name of Ben Zion Amaroni, one of the pioneers of citrus research in the country, has been established for the encouragement of research in the technology of citrus products.

The prize will be between IL125 and IL150. The award will be presented on the anniversary of the death of Mr. Amaroni, next April. The judges will be selected by the Research Council of Israel.

Manuscripts of research papers may be sent to the Director of the Research Council, P.O.B. 607, Jerusalem, no later than February 29, 1952.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

Jerusalem Cinemas
ARON: Barzilai, Craig. EDEN: Two Weeks With Love. EDISON: The Fighting O'Flynn. ABARON: Victory of the Chinese People. SENADAR: That Midnight Kiss. ZION: The Flame and the Arrow.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1922, Published Daily, except on Saturdays, in Jerusalem, by The Palestine Post Ltd., Registered at the G.O.

Managing Editor: Ted R. Lewis, Editorial Office & Administration: 9 Rehov Haharatzim, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 422 (4 lines), Tel. 4222 (4 lines)

Tel Aviv Bureau: 2 Nahlat Benyamim, P.O.B. 1125, Tel. 4221 (3 lines), Haifa: 1 Khayot St., P.O.B. 95, Tel. 4222 (2 lines)

Subscription IL 12.00 p.a. Advertisements on request.

The right is reserved to make changes in the wording of advertisements or to postpone insertion when space is not available.

Sunday, January 12, 1953
Even 15, 5712, Nahi L-Hani 16, 1571

THE programmes of Kol Yisrael are today taking on a new look. Most of the lectures and talks that have hitherto been broadcast during peak listening hours have either been dropped or moved to a less popular time. Their place is to be taken for the most part by music and light entertainment. This is the first stage of an overhaul resulting from the recommendations of an American radio expert, Mr. Daniel Enright, who recently visited Israel for six weeks and carefully scrutinized Kol Yisrael and public reaction to its programmes.

RADIO REFORM

Mr. Enright's visit happened to coincide with the appointment of Mr. Moshe Pearlman as Director of Government Information Services. Mr. Pearlman has, for the time being, assumed direct responsibility for radio services and has put nearly all of Mr. Enright's proposals into immediate effect.

Kol Yisrael has been the subject of mounting criticism in recent months and there is no doubt that major changes were overdue. The service grew out of the underground Hagannah stations three and a half years ago and what remained of the old Palestine Broadcasting Service. It has shown little development since the original pattern was evolved. Considering major technical deficiencies as well as the lack of previous radio experience of many of the staff, the initial results have been creditable. Now, however, progress and reform are long overdue, and it is encouraging that this fact has at last been recognized by all concerned.

The streamlining being put into effect today, however, does not represent the last word. Kol Yisrael is a national station with national responsibilities. It is one of the most powerful media of information in the country and has the task of instructing as well as entertaining. It will not be fulfilling its function if all programmes of an educational nature are shunted off to hours when the majority of the population cannot listen. The new Director has rightly emphasized the importance of consulting public opinion, but this should not mean that Kol Yisrael caters to the lowest common factor. There seems to be no reason, for example, why the weekly Knesset summary (which includes actual recordings of the proceedings) should be moved away from a peak listening hour. Programmes of this nature are of great importance in explaining the workings of democracy to the citizens of Israel. The main defect in past programmes was often not so much the subject-matter as the drabness of presentation. Kol Yisrael hopes shortly to introduce a second wave-length for minority programmes which will incorporate non-Hebrew broadcasts and talks (and, it is to be hoped, programmes for schools). This will solve a number of problems, but at the same time it will not solve the "majority programme" from its educational function.

The broadcasting service has been attacked from time to time as a government, rather than a state, organ. Whether or not this criticism has always been valid, Kol Yisrael must diligently avoid laying itself open to such attacks in future. As radio is a state monopoly it must be a state service. The new broom is sweeping clean, and a clean slate of personal and political intrigues is certainly called for. The next stage, however, must be constructive. The past will not be found through more gramophone records. It will come through devising programmes for a new era, which are both entertaining and instructive, and in training radio personnel with a fresh approach to presentation.

New British Air Chief For Middle East

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). The Middle East Air Force Chief, Air Marshal Sir John Baker, and the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff here, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sanders, are to exchange jobs, the Ministry announced here last night.

Air Marshal Baker will come here to relieve Air Chief Marshal Sanders in March. Sir Arthur will take up his post in London at the end of May. In the meantime, the C-in-C, Middle East Air Force, will temporarily be Marshal V.E. Groom.

THE WEEK IN THE KNESSET

Israel's Liberty in the Balance

By GERDA LUFT

THE streets in the vicinity of the Knesset building are normal again. The stones and glass splinters which littered the pavement have been cleared away, the barbed wire barriers and the police squads have been removed: the broken windows in the Knesset have been mended. Everything appears as it was before madmen broke loose near the Parliament on Monday afternoon. In fact, however, things have changed. The outlook of many who witnessed the battle between the mob and the police has changed.

At a 10 o'clock on Monday afternoon, some members of the Knesset and other observers were still doubtful whether the elaborate police precautions around the Knesset building were really necessary. An hour later, they reversed their opinion. They had to admit that the danger was real enough. What they had to take themselves, would have happened if the police had not succeeded in repelling the demonstrators at the last moment? Would the Hall of the Knesset, the Hall of the State, glass splinters and tear-gas have become a battlefield as were the streets outside? It should be remembered, too, that for more than an hour, the Knesset was practically in a state of siege; no one was able to enter or to leave the building.

The troops drawn up alongside the Knesset entrance made the House remember what it should have remembered much earlier. The bill providing immunity for the Knesset building, which was introduced into the first Knesset in Tel Aviv more than two years ago, did not proceed beyond its first reading. At that time, the Knesset was surrounded by demonstrators demanding work for the unemployed. Even then it was realized that although the members of the House should be in closest possible contact with the public and their electors, they should be free from pressures imposed by the mob in the street. However, the bill never became law.

Mass Meetings
During recent months, it has become one of the favourite stratagems of this or that opposition party to stage mass meetings, often followed by demonstrations within earshot of the Knesset. Some members of the House have developed a habit of delivering speeches to crowds gathered in the streets,

before or after their attendance in the House. The tendency to use pressure from the man in the street as a means to impress Parliament has grown steadily. Monday brought a sudden climax.

In many democratic countries, demonstrations are forbidden within a certain area around the Parliament buildings. Such a bill is to be passed in the Knesset next week. It should have been passed long ago.

The fact that the riot did not achieve its goal, that stones and glass splinters and even tear-gas did not interrupt the meeting, and that even among riot members there was a sense of uneasiness over the methods used by Mr. Begin, has done much to blur the real danger to the Parliamentary regime inherent in Monday's events. Jerusalem, moreover, is so accustomed to riotous behaviour that it is difficult prior to the establishment of the State, that its citizens are liable to minimize the trouble. After all, they claim, the rioters were kept in check, and they were, in any case, only a rabble of boys led astray by irresponsible leaders. Those who argue and think in this way forget that every demagogue banks on his ability to rouse the man in the street, and the line between liberty and lawlessness is as fine as that between the reluctance to use force and the inability to use it. The feeling that "it cannot happen here" has not wholly been wiped out by Monday's experience.

Speaker's Power
The Knesset will not only have to pass a bill securing the immunity of the House, but also make changes in its rules. When Mr. Begin declared that nobody would speak if he were to be denied the floor, it again became clear that the Speaker commands no powers except exhortation. What would have happened if the Speaker—or a vote of the Knesset—had expelled Mr. Begin from the meeting? Mr. Begin made it quite clear that he would not have obeyed.

Some weeks ago we raised the problem of the suspension of members, when obstruction by Mr. Ben Yehuda, of Mapam, paralyzed a meeting for almost an hour. But Mr. Ben Yehuda has demonstrated more than once that he wants the Knesset to work, and afterwards went out of his way to apologize and to make it clear that he chose the methods of obstruction with reluctance.

Mr. Begin, and those who

think as he does, have no use for Parliamentary methods. They have to be held in check by additional powers given to the Speaker, otherwise the Knesset will be defenceless from within.

Respect for Institutions
The streets of ambulances and police cars, the explosion of tear-gas bombs and the noise of splintering glass, were unable to drown the discussion on reparations from Germany. This, in itself, is an achievement. But Monday's riots are more than the irresponsible deed of a politician who used mass hysteria and the remnants of an underground organization to make trouble. Here are the traditions of terrorist activities which were built up before the establishment of the State.

The Knesset, without delay, must fashion procedural means for its own defence. It must, at the same time, instill in its own members and in the public respect for Parliamentary institutions, far more important than police protection.

TRUMAN RECEIVES HISTADRUT AWARD



President Truman receives the 1951 Histadrut Humanitarian Award at the White House from Joseph Schlossberg (right foreground), general chairman of the National Committee for Labor Israel, and Oscar E. Ewing (center), Administrator of the U.S. Federal Security Agency. In the background are members of the Histadrut delegation.

U.S. ECONOMIC PROSPECTS IN 1952

POLICY OF GUNS AND BUTTER

By ALASTAIR BUCHAN

WASHINGTON. — TO be an economic prophet is to choose a dangerous trade, particularly if one tries to predict the future course of an economy which contains as many volatile elements as the American. However, since the rearmament programme has temporarily brought such a large part of the economy under Government control, it is possible to gain a rough idea of what will happen during the next 12 months to the producing, earning and spending of the American people.

The American economic scene continues to be dominated by expenditure on defence. Defence expenditure is expected to reach an annual rate of about \$60,000 m. by the middle of this year which will be something slightly less than double the rate for 1951 (if anyone finds difficulty in comprehending what sixty thousand million dollars looks like it may—or may not—help to think of it as eight dollars per second for every day since the beginning of the Christian Era).

Deliveries of finished tanks, planes, ships and so forth are at present running at the rate of \$1,500 m. a month and will rise to \$3,000 m. by spring and possibly to \$4,000 m. a month by the end of the year.

From some point in mid-1953 both orders and deliveries of military equipments will begin to taper off. In other words, 1952 is the year, in which rearmament is going to affect the economy most. It is the year in which the policy of "guns and butter" will be put to its most severe test.

Shortages or Plenty
What is likely to be the effect—will it produce something akin to "austerity" or will the immense capacity of the American productive machine be able to handle it? The general consensus among economists and economic commentators is that the effect will not be catastrophic. There will be a number of shortages of consumer goods from industries where civilian production has

been curtailed by Government order, such as motor cars, television sets and household goods. But as these are all subject to price control, it is felt in Washington at least that shortages of these goods are not likely to cause runaway inflation, nor are the shortages likely to cause more than minor inconvenience to the buying public.

Food production is likely to be adequate to meet demand, which is fortunate because food prices are not subject to control and the farm lobby is so strong that it is politically impossible to make them so except in time of war.

By and large, the Government economists agree that the consumer's cost of living is likely to rise by about one per cent every three months during 1952, which would be less than the rise in 1951.

Basic Industries Expand
There are two other factors which are helping to prevent inflation. One is the enormous expansion that has taken place in the capacity of the basic industries. Steel production reached over one hundred million tons last year and will be considerably expanded by the opening of new mills this year, although even with these steel will be scarce. Chemical production is expanding similarly, and by the end of the year aluminium production should equal the demands for it. Copper is the only major product whose expansion cannot begin to keep pace with demand in the coming year. The gross national product which rose by 15 per cent in 1951 over the previous year is expected to rise still faster in 1952.

The other factor which is warding off inflation is a sudden increase in the propensity of Americans to save their money rather than put it into consumer goods. Personal savings, which dropped very low during the early part of 1951 when it was thought that rearmament would lead to immediate shortages of all goods, shot up in the third quarter to an annual rate of about ten per cent of disposable personal income—over double the rate for the previous two years. This has left merchants and retailers with a great deal of stock on hand which seems to have dislodged. This has caused production of civilian goods to be cut back in accordance with the demands of the market, but it has also prevented many prices from rising to the extent feared a year ago when rearmament expenditure began to pump a lot of new money into the economy.

In fact, this situation has led some private economists to believe that the conditions for a "boom" are "over-sold" and that if and when defence expenditure were to slacken off a general slackening of industrial activity would lead to a lowering of prices and to an increase in unemployment in other words, to a "recession" or even a slump.

The rest of the world has a great deal to gain from a stable American economy, especially one which is not bidding up the world price of raw materials. But it has nothing to gain from an American recession. But everyone except the economists can forget this gloomy possibility until the American defence expenditure really does show some signs of slackening and that seems very far distant still.

OFNS Copyright

JERUSALEM ART NOTES

Enamels by Vera Biscbitz Isaacman

SAENGER's shop, off Ben Yehuda street, has given over one of its windows for special display of new arts and crafts. Considering how seldom our young master craftsmen have an opportunity to display their work ever since the "Arts and Crafts" exhibitions at the Bezalel Museum were discontinued, this is a most excellent idea. The only thing that is lacking is the name of the exhibiting artist in the window.

The first artist to show her work in Saenger's window, is Vera Biscbitz Isaacman, a newcomer from Switzerland. For anyone who appreciates true craftsmanship her enamels are a great pleasure.

Vera Isaacman, equally accomplished in both the classic enamel techniques—Cloisonné, and in Painter's enamel work, is fully conversant with the correct use of both of them. Thus her jewelry, and the amusing appliques decorating her frames, are Cloisonné, while her pictures are perfect Painter's enamel. Here her taste matches her craftsmanship, and she has a fine sense of humour. I love her fish and camels, and the decorative designs of cocks and donkeys. The two enamel pictures in the window are beautiful for the glowing colour and play of line.

As a creative artist Vera Isaacman must be welcomed.

Readers' Letters

FARMER'S LOT
Sir, — I have been wondering, where your Economic and Labour correspondence get their information about agriculture.

They lead the public to believe that all farmers are bad because they don't want to produce enough vegetables. Yet nobody asks at what price and at what sacrifice the farmers produce their crops.

Our workers fight for a 47 hour week. They demand extra pay for overtime; while the farmer works an average of 84 hours a week. No farmer has ever gone on strike, nor threatened to do so. Yet to have a decent standard of living, farmers must plan to produce profitable crops.

The Government tries to keep the price of farm produce very low. Higher vegetable prices won't make the cost of living very much higher. It is sausage costing IL 3 — meat at IL 3 — and sugar at IL 2.50 which determine the real cost of living.

If the government would fix vegetable prices according to the real level of other official prices, there would be no complaints, either from the public or from the farmers. There would then be enough produce on the market, and nobody would have to buy on the black market. It does not help to fix the price of potatoes at 60 or even 100 pruta because by May or June the next potato season this price might be unrealistic in relation to other prices.

Yours, etc
MORDECHAI SCHLESINGER
Nahariya.

Enrolment has just begun for the new courses in ENGLISH and/or HEBREW

Principal: Mr. H. Bar-Kama (Kempinski)

Enquiries: Haifa: Sundays, Thursdays, Fridays (not before noon) at Mr. Bar-Kama's, 19 Rehov Poyner.

Tel Aviv: Mondays: 2 — 5 p.m.; 8 — 9 p.m. Wednesdays: 10 a.m. — 2 p.m. at the "Europe" Hotel, 42 Allenby Rd., Tel. 2913.

Jerusalem: All week through at "Hapachid", 7 Rehov Al-Harizi, Tel. 4748.

SUCCESS GUARANTEED!

A "FRIGIDAIRE" FOR EVERYONE

Indeed, neither today nor tomorrow, but soon, Israel's production of refrigerators is steadily increasing, everyday someone else has a new refrigerator in their home. You and everyone will have one too for the asking. A "reserve" of an equivalent sum should be put aside now — the BIG PRIZE in the MIPAL HAPACHID would help you.

(Adv.)

Palestine Agricultural Settlement Association Ltd.

NOTICE

The twenty-first drawing of the Company's debentures, first series, was held on January 8, 1952, for payment on July 1, 1952 (as per registered value).

The numbers drawn are the following:

13	35	51	55	90	90	108	192	215
254	293	333	623	634	780	803	814	856
871	913	971	980	1035	1048	1060	1070	1094
1097	1202	1206	1273	1457	1492	1493	1515	1525
1574	1582	1584	1583	1643	1711	1748	1773	1778
1786	1800	1891	1903	1931				

The Company is prepared to return the money to the holders of the above-mentioned debentures before July 1, 1952, with payment of interest till the day of their presentation. Holders of redeemed debentures who want to make use of the Company's premature payment, may apply to the Company's office, Yehalom House, 5 Rehov Shmuel Hanagid, Jerusalem, between the hours 9 a.m. — 12 noon, submitting their debentures and coupons including No. 31 onwards.

THE MANAGEMENT
January 8, 1952.

MUSICAL DIARY

THE highlight of the L.P.O.'s "special" concert at the Ohel Shem on Sunday was Castelnovo-Tedesco's Concert for Guitar and Orchestra, played by Andres Segovia. In its melody, as well as its clarity of style, the work is typical of contemporary "Mediterranean" music at its best. The neat way in which the composer wove the tender sound of the guitar with the consequence of the small orchestra was most memorable.

The first movement *allegro giusto* is a charming elaboration on a nursery rhyme, while the second and third movements, *andantino*, *alla romanza*, and *rimacio* of cadence, are based on lovely Iberian folk melodies, with some obvious accents by Biscit and Ravel. Segovia played with great skill, sensitivity, and with incomparable grace.

The orchestra, conducted by Igor Markevitch, played a high-spirited accompaniment. On the other hand, the first work in the programme, Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony, was given rather harsh and undistinguished treatment. Brahms' Haydn-Variations got an interesting, although not ideal, performance.

More Modernists
A CONCERT of chamber music, arranged by the Israel Section of the International Society for Contemporary Music, took place last Friday afternoon at the Tel Aviv Shulamith Conservatoire Hall. Marianna Wreschner, a pianist from Zurich, and Ron Golani, viola player of the L.P.O., performed works by Castelnovo-Tedesco (a Chorale on a Hebrew chorale plan); a highly mature Opus 11 by Hindemith (sonata for viola and piano); a strange, yet sensitive "Lachrymas" for viola by Britten. Also on the programme were Frederic Jacop's Fantasy for Viola and Piano, and piano works by the Swiss Othmar Schoeck and Ronegger.

Competition
THE intention of the Israel Ballet Theatre to encourage initiative and originality among Israel dancers and to give the opportunity to play on the stage, is most welcome, but the first competition held at the Ohel Hall last Thursday did not seem to be very encouraging. The main reason may be that selection had not been sufficiently rigorous, and we had to sit through some performances which lacked style and promise.

Moreover, the programme was unnecessarily long, as certain groups and dances were permitted to exceed their time. From the first part of the programme—the interval came just before 11 o'clock, and the whole affair ended at 1 o'clock in the morning—like most the well-trained group from Ramat Yohanan, the pantomime "Box of the dead Private" by Joseph Hauben.

Children's Concert
THE first subscription concert for children aged between 10 and 14, arranged by the Tel Aviv Municipality, the Folk Symphony Orchestra, took place on Monday afternoon; Zeev Priel conducting. At these concerts — in contrast to the L.P.O.'s Youth Concerts for young people between 14 and 18 years — the custom of introductory remarks before each work was retained, and Mr. Priel gave the explanations in his usual pleasant and informative way. While the descriptive character of the first piece, Handel's "Water Music," seemed to me extremely suitable for the occasion, Saint Saens' pale cello concerto (played by Abraham Katz), was obviously boring for the audience. The second part of the concert offered works by Engel and Tsch. The brass section of the orchestra was not satisfying, particularly in a concert with an educational purpose.

Abroad
AS the soloist of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra under Paul Breinholt, Moshe Plesch scored a big success in Canada with Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 2 in F minor. "The Vancouver Daily Province," "The Vancouver Sun," and "The News-Herald" had encouraging headlines: "Pianist from Palestine makes Triumphant Bow," "Plesch Thrills Audience," "Symphony Soloist Outstanding Artist," and wrote about Plesch: "Musical America" has published a noteworthy essay by Abraham Shulsky, "Shafan Wages Liberation from Emancipation of the Twelve-Tone System."

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE S.LION

Details at our office — Eugene Milsh House, opp. Aviv Tel. Rehov Dorn Hahaim (formerly Rehov Lani). Tel. 430, Tel. 2600.

Your dues deductible from your income tax.

MSS. EDITED.

Prepared for publication, corrected, and, by highly qualified English journalists. Writer: Mr. J. K. KILK. Tel Aviv.

STUDY AT HOME

during long Winter evenings by means of our specialized System of Instruction, and prepare yourself with our assistance for a successful career in any Branch of —

Engineering

(Civil, Architecture, Building, Surveying, Draughtsmanship, Mechanical, Auto, Aero, Electrical, Telecommunications, Radio, Plastics, Productions, Textile, etc.)

Commerce

(Accountancy, Bookkeeping, Secretarialship, Auditing, Costing, Insurance, Administration, Economics, Banking)

General Education

(Matriculation, Languages, including Hebrew, French, Science, Arts, Journalism). Our world-wide Organization and Experience in Correspondence Tuition will help YOU TOO to success!

SOLDIERS

In the Israel Defence Army, will benefit from special privileges in accordance with arrangements between the Army Authorities and the Institutes.

Apply today for FREE PROSPECTUS, by sending Coupon to: —

THE BRITISH INSTITUTES

(B.I.E.T. & S.I.C.A.)

2 Rehov Ben Yehuda, P.O.B. 1259, Jerusalem. 15 Rothschild Boulevard, P.O.B. 487, Tel Aviv. 5 Bank Street, P.O.B. 1474, Haifa.

P14: Please send me your Prospectus gratis:

Name

Address

Interested in

No. 131

INSPECTION OF ARMY REGISTRATION

Always Carry Your Army Book with You! All men and women eligible according to law for Reserve or Defence Service in the Israel Defence Army, are requested to carry with them their Army Registration Book ("Total Zera") issued by the Recruiting Office of the Ministry of Defence or their Reserve Book of the Israel Defence Army, in addition to their Identity Card. (Mothers are requested to carry their identity card together with the birth certificates of their children.)

This request is made to prevent unnecessary unpleasantness during inspection of Army registration.

Ministry of Defence Recruiting Dept. Manpower Section

ITALY awaits you at the INTERNATIONAL MILAN SAMPLES FAIR

APRIL 19 — 29, 1953

AN UNRIVALLED DISPLAY OF THE WORLD-PRODUCTION

The Fair will be open on April 28 and 29 for customers invited by the exhibitors only. For information apply to: Italian Legation and Consulates and all big Travel Agencies.

THE PALESTINE ELECTRIC CORPORATION LTD.

The Corporation is pleased to inform consumers that as from today (January 13, 1953) —

Electric cooking and baking appliances and wash boilers in residential premises may be used throughout the day, except between 5 and 8.30 p.m. on weekdays.

Until further notice, therefore, the only restriction remaining in force is the prohibition on the use between 5 and 8.30 p.m. on weekdays (including Fridays) of the following appliances: —

a. In Residential Premises — Cooking and Baking appliances (including electric kettles), Wash Boilers, Electric Irons, Radiators and other space heating appliances.

b. In Non-Residential Premises — Radiators and other space heating appliances.

Consumers are again reminded that Storage Water Heaters in residential premises may be switched on or overnight between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Consumers are requested to comply strictly with the prohibition mentioned above, and at all other times to avoid the excessive use of electrical appliances, especially for cooking, baking and space heating. Otherwise gross dissipation of the electricity supply is likely to occur, and it will then become necessary to re-impose the restrictions as hitherto.

The present easing of the restrictions has been made possible by the increase in generating capacity of the Power Stations, but it is to be expected that consequent upon the annual increase in the demand for electricity for irrigation purposes next summer, further restrictions on the use of electricity will have to be introduced.